

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

PORTS

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VINTAGE, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Per doz.	Per bot.
B. OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Red Capeau	...	\$14.40 \$1.20
C. FINE OLD VINTAGE superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	...	18.00 1.50
D. VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra superior (OLD BOTTLED), Violet Capsule	...	24.00 2.0

The following Wines, bottled in Europe, have been specially selected, and procured from the celebrated firm of Messrs. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of London and Oporto, and are of the highest class:—

	Per Doz.	Per Bot.
OLD TAWNY	21.00	1.75
INVALID	21.00	1.75
ESTRELLA	27.00	2.25
VERY OLD TAWNY	45.00	3.75
OLDEST and FINEST	54.00	4.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor for publication, but an evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th October, at Bagan Serai, Perak, the wife of W. A. ROBERTS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th September, at Warrimoo, near Bristol, Geo. C. W. DEAN, of Shanghai, to LILLIE FLORENCE MORGAN.

On the 25th September, at York, J. A. T. PLUMMER, son of J. I. PLUMMER, M.A., of Hongkong, to MARIAN ALMA HENDLEY.

DEATHS.

On the 25th September, at Brighton, FRANK H. S. MORTIMER, M.C., aged 16 years.

On the 27th October, at the Shanghai General Hospital, ANGELO V. P. PEREIRA, aged 40 years.

The Daily Press.

WORKING OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD, CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3rd November, 1902.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinary threat held over it, that it failed to express its approval of Sir James Mackay's treaty with China, the China Association would "extinguish itself," and would lose its own special raison d'être, the Shanghai branch made bold on the 27th ultimo to contravene the somewhat mean-spirited cajoleries of the Committee, and forced the acceptance of an amendment, which although ostensibly framed to "save the face" of the Committee really amounted to a condemnation of its whole proceedings. The criticism to which the Eighth Clause of the treaty, as it is called in many quarters—though convention would probably be a better term—certainly resulted in showing that in its present form, from errors of omission as well as commission, and also from serious defects in the wording which throw grave doubts upon its correct rendering, the treaty is, even when compared with former conventions with China, a monument of blundering; and from these considerations alone will need careful revision and amendment. But its defects go further than this, and are fundamental, inasmuch as when sifted its clauses are found utterly to belie the proposed objects it was ostensibly put forward as ensuring. A strange point was somewhat

feebly attempted to be made in its favour, that the Association has more than once pointed out that an increase of import duties even to ten per cent., if it could be made to supersede the illegal taxation to which trade in the interior is at present subjected, would be gladly accepted. "See," Mr. DUNDON triumphantly exclaimed, "how you would stultify the Association. You have all through favoured the exchange of *lekin* for higher import duties; yet when 'Sir James Mackay actually extinguishes 'forever *lekin*, as an abomination not to be mentioned amongst the elect, you cavil at 'his having raised the import duty to a 'miserable twelve and a half per cent.' To this somewhat foolish charge of inconsistency there were two replies, both effective. In the first place the proposed increase to twelve and a half per cent. is a very different thing from the ten per cent. spoken of by the Association. As matters stood under the then existing treaties, only the Import Tariff of five per cent. was actually payable, and the majority of the imports, going as they do into consumption in the neighbourhood of the ports, have never been called on to pay any surcharge. Moreover there was a large duty-free list, the imports under which, taking Mr. DUNDON's own showing, now amount to some ten million taels per annum. On both of these it is intended to raise an additional duty. The excess under the system thought of by the Association would have amounted to, at the outside, some fifteen million taels per annum; on the scheme proposed by Sir James Mackay the difference would be at least twenty-six and a half millions. It is possible in all things to pay too dearly for one's whistle; and so evidently thought the majority of the members. But there is a second point, of even graver importance, brought into prominence at the discussion. Sir James Mackay has stated that he has succeeded in abolishing the very name of *lekin*, and has so controlled the number of custom houses in the interior that they cannot become an obstacle to trade. Now, what is the state of the case? As a rule the barriers which have attained notoriety by their ubiquity and the damage they inflict on trade are not known as *lekin* stations but by many other names varying in different localities. The stipulation to suppress the name practically then amounts, to little—words, mere words, in fact; but the supporters of the treaty would have us believe it is the principle that is to be abolished. Unfortunately this is left to be understood, and as hitherto the Chinese have invariably—and can we quite blame them?—held that they are entitled to interpret their privileges as extending to the furthest limits an indefinite clause may be made to bear, we may feel assured they will continue to adopt the same practice in the future. The way is in fact prepared for such an interpretation. Sir James Mackay has stated in so many words that the increased duties are in compensation for the abolition of *lekin*, and most people were prepared to accept this as the meaning of the treaty; but is it so? We find on the contrary that looking to the document itself this is to be by no means the case. *Lekin* (the name) is indeed to be abolished, but instead two other sources of revenue are legitimised, and the native authorities are to be allowed to levy two other taxes, one a "Consumption" the other a "Destiny" tax, neither of which are defined in amount or method of levying, and the latter of which is to be leviable on foreign goods, in addition to the proposed "Surat." This in fact, and not the *Surat*, was the "compensation," as interpreted by the high provincial authorities, they were to receive in consideration of the removal of the word *lekin* from their official language. Such is the meaning that any legal mind on carefully studying the wording of the new instrument must place on it. Even the Committee, desirous as it was to carry the opinion of the meeting in favour of the treaty, could not escape from this contention, and somewhat ignominiously was compelled to accept the amendment offered by Mr. BLAND, which seemed to offer an exit, little larger than a rat-hole it is true, from an untenable position.

As Mr. LITTLE, with more practical experience of the ordinary language of the official classes, and more practical knowledge of the ruinous nature of the present system of raising revenue, plainly pointed out, the new style of levying these internal dues must from the very nature of the case become far more inquisitorial and far more oppressive than that at the moment existing, and that so far from easing the friction now existing the very stipulations entered into by Sir James Mackay will of very necessity result in a wider extension of the present disabilities under which foreign trade has been vainly struggling.

Another curious instance of the substitution of a mere name for a grave fact is afforded in the stipulation that there are to be no more "Custom Houses" than lately existed opened in the interior at the number of there was stated as "about" forty. Now, as Mr. E. S. LITTLE pointed out, the number of Custom Houses recognised by the Imperial Government in the provinces is, instead of forty, several hundreds, each with its own individual branches; and as if to stultify itself the treaty proceeds to say that the transit dues retained on goods for native use or for exportation shall be paid at the "first Custom House" they shall pass. It may be a matter of indifference whether a station be called a Custom House, a *lekin* station, or a "miserable barrier." But it is unfortunate that we shall in the case of the "treaty" being notified, be left without the means of protesting as illegal against any of the hindrances to trade unless these should bear the names of *lekin* or "Custom's" barriers; which, we may be assured, they never will.

On Monday next, the King's Birthday holiday, a ball will be given at Government House.

The annual sale of work in aid of the G. M. S. Baxter Schools, will be held in the City Hall to-morrow, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Next Monday, the 10th inst., will be observed as a public holiday throughout the Colony, in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of H.M. the King.

At the Police Court on Saturday Lam Sang, of no occupation, pleaded guilty to five charges of theft of clothing in Kowloon, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Some idea of the general rise of prices in Hongkong may be gathered from the fact that certain method materials which last year came to 35 cents are now \$1.10 for the same quantity.

On Friday last a Chinese employee at the Tukko Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay, fell a distance of four feet on to an iron pipe, and sustained internal injuries from which he died.

It is reported that Sheng Kung Pao, so well known in Shanghai, has been permitted by the Chinese to retire from public office, after the usual manner, owing to the death of his father. His connection with railways is still unimpaired, but he has been permitted to resign his Senior Vice-presidency of the Board of Works and Assistant Ministry of Commerce, two of his most important posts.

A telegram to the *Mainichi*, dated Peking, 23rd October, says that the Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu wires to the Foreign Department that General Tung Fushiang is at Keyuan-shien with 50,000 troops. His attitude is hostile and the condition of affairs is serious. The same telegram states that Mr. de Witte, Russian Finance Minister, has gone to Tientsin from Newchwang. He is not expected to visit Peking.

On Saturday afternoon the procession of the Holy Rosary took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenageary. This is the first year that it was held, and we are informed that this religious fixture will be made an annual one in future. The service was beautiful and impressive; the banners, cross, and other paraphernalia used at the procession were all new. The committee of the feast worked hard to make the procession a success.

The death returns for September show a total of 555 deaths, 31 in the European and foreign community (23 civilians, 6 Army, 2 Navy) and 524 among the Chinese. Chief affections accounted for 123 deaths, malarial fever for 30, and cholera for 25, the non-Chinese figures being 5, 3, and 3 respectively. The death-rates in the principal registration districts were:—British and foreign civil population, 23.1 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land 23.3, harbour 20.1; Chinese, whole Colony, land 21.7, boat 19.8, land and boat 21.1; whole civil community 21.6.

The insincerity of the French attitude over the question of Shanghai's evacuation is shown by an article in a recent issue of *L'Echo de Chine*, which urged that as France, unlike England, Germany, Japan, and Russia, has no naval or military station in or near North China, she must keep a thousand or so troops at Shanghai, where they are a menace to nobody. A Berlin telegram to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says that "the question of the evacuation of Shanghai is treated absolutely identically by Germany and France." We are not surprised to hear it.

The following items are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 25th October. The reports coming in from the surrounding country districts agree all too closely about the lamentable state of the crops through want of rain. The best that can be hoped for, even if rain comes now, is that one third of a normal yield might be obtained, while if the drought continues there will be nothing left to gather in. A "Double Rice Sowing" competition, for a handsome prize presented by Mr. Siemsen took place on Green Island on Wednesday. Mr. Graham with a fine score of eight doubles won easily. Mr. Gittins retired at the seventh round.

A practical joke brought to a tragic end a gambling party in an unoccupied house at 25, Third Street, West Point, on Friday last. During the game one Chinaman stole outside and imitated a police call so cleverly that an immediate stampede ensued, during which one man fell or was crowded over a low parapet wall into the back-yard, a distance of about forty feet. An Indian constable was informed of the incident, and on going to the place he found the unfortunate Chinaman seated on the ground with his back to the wall and his head hanging forward. He was apparently unharmed, but on the first touch it was seen that his neck had been broken.

Dogs from Shanghai will not be permitted to land in the Colony for a period of three months.

Mr. F. T. Kay, M.B., has been appointed Second Port Health Officer.

The battleship *Ocean* arrived on Saturday from Nagasaki and the surveying ship *Waterwitch* yesterday from Mira Bay. The transport *Wakool* left yesterday for Calcutta.

The annual dinner of the China Association has been fixed to be held on the 12th inst. at the Hotel Metropole, London. It is hoped that Sir James Mackay will be present.

Garrison orders at Singapore notify that time expired men, reservists, and transfers to home establishments, of the R.G.A. Co's, will proceed to England per the transport *Wakool*, now at Hongkong; all other details for relief will proceed by the transport *Palawan* about the 21st inst.

Tientsin papers state that Mr. Edmund Cousens, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., has been nominated a Director of the Imperial Railways of North China as the representative of the bondholders, or to speak more accurately, of the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited.

Penang has begun to practice for the inter-port rifle match, the names of intending competitors being called for by Mr. Alan Wilson. The Singapore men have been at it for some time and made a very decent average the other morning, according to the *Local Free Press*. The shooting at Singapore will take place either on the 4th or 5th inst.

A letter from H. M. Consul at Manila is published in the *Gazette*, enclosing an announcement of the modification of quarantine rules against Hongkong in Manila. Vessels from Hongkong may now bring steamer passengers without subjecting the vessels to quarantine, and if the health conditions in Hongkong remain satisfactory, ships from this port will be allowed to come direct to Manila, without calling at Mariveles, after the 1st inst. The notice continues:—The prohibitive regulation against the shipment of fresh vegetables from cholera-infected ports still remains in force.

Mr. Waerber was received in audience by the Emperor of Korea on the 18th ult. H.E. presented credentials as Special Envoy to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Emperor's accession. Mr. Waerber has since been seeking a conference with the Foreign Minister. It is understood that he intends to ask the lease of a site at Massampo or somewhere near that port. It is also reported that he will try to induce the Korean Government to effect a loan from the Russo-Chinese Bank. He will also urge the Government to employ Russians as advisers. No formal negotiations have yet been opened.

Mr. M. P. Evans, a City tea merchant, of Mincing Lane, living at Kensington, while going down in the lift on the 1st ult. to catch a train at the Mansion House Station, on the Electric Railway, London, was taken suddenly ill. He was brought to the surface and taken to an hospital, where, however, he was found to be quite dead. Mr. Evans was formerly senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co., of Shanghai and Hankow, and was a popular and influential resident, taking great interest in the affairs of the Model Settlement in the good old days of the tea trade. He left this Far East in 1878 and came to be a partner in the firm about 1894. His loss will be much regretted, especially by old China hands in London.

L'Avenir du Tonkin in a recent issue has a long article over the name of M. A. de Ponville, member of the International Colonial Institute, written at the time the Franco-Siamese negotiations were proceeding in Paris. On the whole the writer regrets the great decadence of French influence in Siam, and says that on three occasions before the mission of Comte de Montigny about the fifties, Siam asked for a French protectorate. He claims that the four dates 1866, 1867, 1893, and 1896 marked the four phases of French decadence in Siam. "Since 1896 little by little all our officials (in Siamese Government posts) have been got rid of. The Ministry of Finance has been given to Sir C. Rivett (P. French for Mr. Rivett Carnac), an Englishman, and a thing infinitely more grave, the police have been recruited entirely from Sikhs and Ghoraks provided directly from the Indian Army, and commanded by English officers." There are other statements of a similar order such as "Besides, the Siamese Minister (Phya Sri) comes from Bangkok to Paris by way of London, which is as good as saying what *not d'ordre* he has received, and in what spirit he comes."

The American papers are still concerning themselves with the doings of Lieutenant Hobson of *Merrimac* fame. Here is a telegram from "Waco, Tex.," appearing in one paper:—"Hero Hobson has twice during the past six months been seen in this town. It is understood by the friends of a certain lovely young lady who is a leader in Waco's most aristocratic circles that Captain Hobson does not come here for his health. It is expected that an interesting announcement will be made soon." But Waco has a rival. A message from "Macon, Ga.," of the same date says:—"Captain Hobson seems of late to have developed a remarkable fondness for this town. He comes to visit every few weeks, always being entertained at the home of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families. The beautiful young daughter of the hero's host might give the public a piece of interesting news if she cared to do so, but it is understood that the invitations will not be issued before Thanksgiving." The *Kobe Chronicle* asks:—"Will the papers never leave poor Lieutenant Hobson alone? It is doubtful if, after his experience, he would ever take part in sinking another *Merrimac*. The consequence is too awful."

It appears that M. Lemaire, Russian Minister at Peking, has been suffering from peritonitis, but is now on the way to recovery.

The pet deer which the crew of the *Terrible*, took home from China has been presented by Captain Percy Scott to Kew Gardens.

Captain Percy Scott, C.B., of the *Terrible*, has been to Balmoral for a week's shooting with the "King." Shooting, remarks the *L. & O. Express*, is of course the captain's strong point.

The transport *Palawan*, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st ult. carries 189 men Royal Garrison Artillery, 3 women, 6 children, 37 men Royal Engineers, 7 women, 13 children, and 26 details for Hongkong.

Three Japanese of Fukuoka have been committed for trial for selling a baron gold mine, which they sold to a Mr. James Johnstone for 80,000 yen, receiving 12,641 yen in cash. They originally bought it for 17,500 yen.

After the great fire in Amoy the native merchants are having their premises rebuilt; so great, in consequence, is the demand for workmen, timber, and bricks, that often they cannot be had for any amount of money.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Engineer C. F. L. Donkin to the *Tamar*, for Hongkong Yard, to date September 29; and Engineer G. H. Vincent, to the *Tamar*, for charge of machinery in reserve, to date October 1.

The *P. and T. Times* states that the Minister to Germany, Yia Chang, has been recalled; he is a Manchou and was formerly a Director of the Military Colleges in Tientsin. He is required to take command of the newly raised Manchou regiments.

A telegram to the *Shanghai Times* from London, dated the 23rd ult., says:—Announcement is made that the oil fuel experiments made by ships in the navy have been highly satisfactory. The forthcoming report on the subject, however, will recommend caution in the adoption of the new fuel until its superiority may be demonstrated by use in practical service.

A scheme to establish a large godown in the inside of the breakwater in Yokohama is on foot. The godown will be accessible to any large ships coming to Yokohama harbour, and the latter will offer such ships great convenience in the discharge of their cargo. The authorities seem to have implicitly sanctioned the establishing of this warehouse concern.

Mr. E. B. I. rew, Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, notifies that, beginning on the 31st October current, duties on imports will be levied at the new rates given in the "Revised Import Tariff for the Trade of China," which has been drawn up in accordance with Article VI of the Peace Protocol of 7th September, 1901. Copies of this new import tariff may be bought at the Customs House.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby match on Saturday between the H.K.F.C. and Mr. Pringle's team was won by the latter by a dropped goal and three tries to a dropped goal. Neither team was very strong, and the Club was one short from the beginning and two short most of the second half, Goggin injuring his knee and retiring. Pringle played a fine game for his side.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Considerable interest was caused on Saturday when it became known in the Colony that the impending departure of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had been put off, in connection, it was presumed, with the complications at Shanghai and the North. The 200 officers and men of the Regiment who arrived on the *Wakool* went under canvas on the Parade Ground. It was well known that unusual activity had prevailed in the Naval depots and that the warships in the Harbour had been rapidly got ready for sea and preparations made for them to carry detachments of the Fusiliers to the North if necessary. The receipt of the news that the Fusiliers had been ordered to be sent North seemed to go to show that the complications were assuming a serious aspect, but these fears were to some extent dispelled in the course of that day and yesterday by the news that the despatch of the troops to the North had been delayed, if not cancelled.

We may mention that rumours were prevalent in the Colony yesterday that H.E. Major-General Gascoigne was to return at once from leave, and that the Hongkong Regiment had been stopped at Singapore on its way to India. No confirmation, however, was to be had of these stories.

BAD CHARACTERS AT NANTAI.

Mr. G. M. H. Klayfair, H.B.M. Consul at Foochow, issues the following consular notification, dated 18th ult.:—"The Chinese authorities state that Nantai is frequented as a place of refuge by a large number of natives of the dangerous classes, who endeavour to screen their malpractices by pretending to be in the service of foreigners. The authorities request us to warn British subjects to exercise vigilance with regard to such persons."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer *Catherine Apsar* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 31st ult.

The E. & A. steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, etc., left Port Darwin on the 31st ult. for Manila and this port.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* left Yokohama on Friday, the 31st inst. p.m., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which left here on the 2nd ult., arrived at Genoa on the 31st ult. p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE. FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 1st November, 8 a.m.

FLOATING DOCK FOR KIAOCHAU.

A floating dock of 1,600 tons capacity is being completed at Kiel for use at Kiaochow.

London, 1st November, 3.55 p.m.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.—AN IMPORTANT "IF."

The *Saturday Review* argues that the resources of Manchuria will be developed and its trade increased more under Russian than under Chinese auspices. British interests will gain, if differential duties are firmly opposed. Japan is an uncertain factor in the situation; for Russia established in Manchuria menaces Korea—and Japan will feel compelled to resist Russian ascendancy in Korea.

SOUTH AFRICA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 31st October, 7.30 p.m.

THE CAPE PREMIER AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

Sir Gordon Sprigg has declared his opposition to the immigration of Asiatics into South Africa and has announced that a Bill against such immigration will be drafted.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 30th October.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Sir Harry Campbell-Bannerman welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to the colonies, and declares that none had ever a nobler opportunity of exhibiting the face of the British nation as a governing people.

Lat. 2.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

Colonel Swaine has arrived at Berbera, leaving Captain Cobbs in command at Bohotle where the garrison is safe. Guns to reinforce the British column have arrived, but any further movement is improbable until a large force has been organised.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Rt Hon. C. T. Ritchie has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University with 380 votes, against 332 given for Right Honourable H. H. Asquith, K. C.

London, 31st October.

THE ADEN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

The Aden hinterland question has been satisfactorily settled.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN GUATEMALA.

The coffee-zone in Guatemala has been buried seven feet deep in sand and ashes resulting from eruptions of the Santa Maria volcano. The losses are enormous.

London, 31st October.

S. AFRICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR SOMALILAND.

A number of ex-Bombay Commandants and several British officers in Johannesburg have decided to offer their services for Somaliland with one thousand picked men, one half of whom are to be Boers, and an equal British.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The last link in the Pacific cable has been completed, and traffic will be opened in December.

HONGKONG'S CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The following despatch is published in the *Gazette* with reference to Hongkong's Coronation Contingent.

Downing Street.

London, 26th September, 1902.

Sir,—In view of the termination of the Coronation festivities and the departure of the Colonial troops, it becomes necessary to express the pleasure afforded to H.M. Government by the meeting by the members of a Military Contingent from Hongkong to the part in the personnel.

The time and address bearing and good behaviour of the Contingent was a matter for sincere congratulation.

His Majesty's Government are especially glad that it was found possible to prolong the visit beyond the necessarily defined date of the Coronation, as the representation of the local forces of the Empire, and the Empire on that day, will add greatly to the interest of the spectacle.

His Majesty's Government trust that the members of the Contingent will carry back with them a pleasant recollection of their stay in this country on an ever memorable occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governer of Hongkong.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermand.

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Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. DAWOODBOHY ABDOLLAH
ZEN OL-ABEDIN will leave this Colony shortly, and the business will be carried on by Mr. FEIZULLABHOY ESSABHOY BRAHIM, who is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong from this date.

ABDOLLAH BRAHIM & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902. [2918]

AH NAM.

TAILOR, DRAPER AND OUTFITTER.

FROM 1st November the ADDRESS of the above will be 28, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL—the sixth shop to the left of Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [2920]

WANTED.

AN OFFICE with a Large Room and Two or Three adjoining smaller Rooms on the Ground and/or First Floors at the Central locality.

Write to—
B. C. D.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902. [2921]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 3rd day of NOVEMBER, 1902, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Four Lots of Crown Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Area in Acres.	Reg. No.	Locality.
1	1.00	100	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
2	1.00	101	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
3	1.00	102	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
4	1.00	103	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
5	1.00	104	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
6	1.00	105	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
7	1.00	106	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
8	1.00	107	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
9	1.00	108	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
10	1.00	109	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
11	1.00	110	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
12	1.00	111	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
13	1.00	112	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
14	1.00	113	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
15	1.00	114	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
16	1.00	115	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
17	1.00	116	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
18	1.00	117	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
19	1.00	118	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
20	1.00	119	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
21	1.00	120	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
22	1.00	121	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
23	1.00	122	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
24	1.00	123	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
25	1.00	124	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
26	1.00	125	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
27	1.00	126	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
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233	1.00	332	Public Land at Tsim Sha Tsui Point, Kowloon.
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HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A. CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Furniture Household Requisites. Depot for Best of the Kodak Film and Accessories.
17a, Queen's Road Central.

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MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Water's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

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PRINTING

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STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

WISMAHOCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, etc. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

WONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundells Spence & Co.'s Commission.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts at moderate rates.

PUBLIC COMPANY

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the above named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 13, BRACONFIELD ARCADE, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing, the following Special Resolution:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of 60,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$11 each, with the sum of \$10 paid up on each, and that the Directors be empowered and authorized to accept surrenders of the present 60,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of \$10 each on which the sum of \$10 each has been paid up, and that one New Share of \$11, with the sum of \$10 paid up thereon, be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$10 each paid up, and that the surrender of the said old shares be cancelled.
2. That of the remaining \$1 payable in respect of each of the New Shares the sum of 60 cents be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the remainder be called up (if necessary) and paid at such times and in such instalments as the Board may determine.

Should the above Special Resolution be passed by the requisite majority of Shareholders, it will be submitted for confirmation to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1902. [2841]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY

HAS opened a Town Depot at 105 House St. to receive orders for their New and Excellent High Class Pure and AERATED WATERS. Ice, Dainties, Ice Cream, Ice Milk, Sandwiches, etc. Excellent Cakes—especially prepared by European—obtainable at our Depot. It is very convenient for Ladies after a few hours' shopping to call at our Depot for a few minutes' rest and enjoy a cup of nice tea and a drink.

Open daily from 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Factory and Office: West Point, Tel. 367.
Depot: 105 House St., Tel. 374.
P. P. DAN ABDEO, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2486]

TO LET

NO. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, the present German Club, including Two Bowling Alloys and extensive Out-house.

Apply to—
DAVID SA'BOON & CO. LD.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [2882]

TO LET

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
G. GRAULT,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1902.

TO LET

TWO FLOORS (2nd and 3rd) of Corner House on Praya, near Blake Pier.

Apply to—
L.A.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1902. [2863]

TO LET

NO. 40, CAINE ROAD, Nos. 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD and Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, SEYMOUR ROAD. Immediate Possession rent moderate.

Apply to—
W. HANG & CO.
No. 183, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1902. [2865]

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TO LET.

NO. 33, LEBLON HILL ROAD.
Double-frontage House.
Apply to—
AMET RUMJAHN,
10, D'Agallor Street,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [2576]

TO LET.

29, MOSQUE STREET, GROUND FLOOR.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1902. [2423]

TO LET.

BISNEE VILLA, POKEPULOH ROAD.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [2890]

TO LET.

"WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1902. [2764]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 27, BELILIOS TERRACE.
FURNISHED, at the Peak; Immediate Possession.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1902. [2860]

TO LET.

MEIRION No. 2, the Peak, 6 Rooms.
House near the Flagstaff; from 15th October, 1902.

Apply to—
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2679]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st November next.

For Particulars, apply to—
KUING YAN PO,
Comptroller,
Care of Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2626]

TO LET.

"KELLETT SPUR," MOUNT KELLETT
on a monthly tenancy. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [2874]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGDALEN GATE.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [2977]

TO LET.

THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLETT.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.
NO. 2, RIVON TERRACE.
GODOWNS at BOWINGTON (PRAYA EAST).

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [71]

TO LET.

BAHAI LODGE, the Peak; Vacant 1st November Next.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
HUMPHREY, ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2678]

TO BE LET.

GODOWN No. 1 (GROUND and TOP FLOORS), Praya East. Storing capacity about 3,500 tons.

Apply to—
MOK MAN CHEUNG,
Comptroller D-pt.,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1902. [2099]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"KILLADOON,"
On the North Spur of Morrison Hill, 1614, Wandan Road, from the 15th October. Light, airy and well-furnished Double and Single Rooms, with full view of hillside and harbour.

For Terms, apply on the premises to—
MRS. G. S. WEBB.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2777]

"TANG YUEN,"
MACDONNELL ROAD,
BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

AIRY and WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS. Uninterrupted View of Harbour. Apply at the House or at FAIRALL & CO. Queen's Road. [2705]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE—KOWLOON.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence in Kowloon, near the beach. Good locality. Five minutes walk from the ferry. Terms moderate.

Apply to—
L.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [2881]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

EXCELLENT View of Harbour. Ten Minutes walk from the Clock Tower.

Apply to—
"HADDINGTON HOUSE,"
Kennedy Road (Opposite Union Church).
Hongkong, 14th August, 1902. [2189]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2516]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Peddar's Hill,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL HONOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, 8th October.

One may hear all over the East depreciation of the commercial honour of the Japanese. Nor does enquiry in the immediate field tend to help native reputation in this respect. An estimate so general must of course have substance behind it, although trade returns, which show rapid expansion, in which native agencies are the most active and numerically the strongest, tell a story which materially modifies any sweeping denunciation. It is a common saying that a Japanese cares as little for his head as for his word; but it may be observed that, whatever measure of justice upholds this view, it receives utterance by foreigners who have been in Japan for some years and have fared well enough to put out lies for long account, as they continue to do. Removal of a foreign house to China, where the nod of the merchant is declared to bind like a hard and fast contract, is never reported on the ground of bad treatment here. The usual business changes occur, and some of them have involved a number of offices in Japan and a transfer of manager or staff to a Chinese port, but it was not because of inability to combat loose business conditions. Like influences might lead anywhere to similar changes. The inference thus seems permissible that foreigners may contrive generally, as they have already done, to protect themselves; just as natives put up guards against each other; just as prudence and circumspection shield business dealings in other lands; and that in spite of a tone in commercial circles below par, business is not only possible here, but it is conducted with average safety on a growing scale with all parts of the world.

If laxity among the Japanese may not be justified there is at least some explanation of it. The mercantile class always had inferior rank. Incentive for its improvement in the early part of the Tokugawa Shogunate, 300 years ago, was not long enough held out to have appreciable effect, for when the disposition then to encourage foreign trade was reversed, the Shogun being convinced that the foreigners wished to proselytise rather than to trade, and that wholesale conversion was designed as a step toward destroying the political unity of the empire, the trading element dropped back to the despised level that it had formerly occupied, and from which it had not recovered at the beginning of the present regime. A recognised division of the people at the time that Settlements were first set aside whereof foreign merchants might freely do business was into four classes. The military and official gentry had first place, next came the farmers, next the artisans and labouring people, and last the traders. A tribe of outcasts known as *etse* and a disgusting element called *hinin*, who lived by begging, and upon whom devolved the execution of criminals and disposal of their bodies, were alone degraded further than the merchant, and they were considered below the level of humanity. A merchant would never dare oppose one of the military or official class, and he ran grave risks even in remonstrance, for he could get no redress in official quarters, and if he did other than submit to what might befall him he made himself liable not only to the extortion of money, or other tyranny but also the loss of his head, under the ever ready sword of his offended lordling.

Following the drift of human weakness, whereby men commonly become what the world holds them to be, the spirit of trading became actuated only by paltry aims, and morality passed out of the reckoning. There had always been minds endowed for large enterprises, but they had been mainly utilised to finance public undertakings, and they seemed unwilling, even when opportunity prompted, to risk the chances of foreign connections. Since sharp practice by certain foreigners accounted in part for the unwillingness of reputable native houses to enter into the new relations, the field remained for tradesmen of the common class, typified by Prof. Chamberlain, in *Things Japanese*, in these words:

"Peculiarly vague are his ideas of such matters as punctuality, regard for truth, the keeping of a promise. He is a bad loser, even of the smallest sum, and will not consider it derogatory to get out of a contract, should the market go against him, while his deep-seated distrust even of his own compatriots results in plots and counter-plots, real or suspected, between the promoters of almost every important enterprise. So far from practising honesty for its own sake, he has not yet learned that honesty is, even from a selfish point of view, the best policy. His timidity is another weak point, leading him to seek the aid of government in nearly every large undertaking, and which has not always been judiciously applied; and his professed eagerness for the introduction of foreign capital seems to be perverted in practice into opposition and obstruction."

These words are intended to have present applicability, as well as to fit earlier years. They are reinforced by an example, in which a Mr. Kimura refused to take delivery of 100 tons of yarn for which he had contracted with a foreign firm in Yokohama. Finding appeal fruitless to the Yarn Makers' Guild, the foreign firm sued and obtained judgment in accordance with the contract, the court ordering Mr. Kimura to pay, in addition to the stipulated price, insurance, interest, and godown rent, minus 90 days usually allowed pending delivery. At a meeting of the Yokohama Guild shortly thereafter, the action of Mr. Kimura was fully endorsed, and the foreign firm was condemned to a boycott, in which dealers in Tokyo, Nagoya, and other important towns were to be asked to

join. Representatives of the Tokyo Guild next visited the foreign firm to say that they were determined to settle the dispute, and unless their arbitration were accepted, they would join the boycott. Advised by a Japanese lawyer that the law could afford them no protection against boycott, or redress any wrong they might thereby suffer, the foreigners were compelled to accept the offer of arbitration, and were thereupon informed that Mr. Kimura would take delivery within 60 days, the foreign firm to pay its own legal expense. Delivery was accepted at a price which left the foreign firm a loser by about 2,500 yen (2250), half of that sum consisting of insurance, interest, and warehouse charges. Prof. Chamberlain emphasises the case because Mr. Kimura had been Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and was at the time a Director, besides being on the Municipal Board, President of the Yokohama Guild, and one of the wealthiest men in the city. "Where great houses fall victims," the writer concludes, "it is easy to conceive that the smaller fry have but faint chance of redress. And there is no sign of a change. Breach of contract is as rare in this year of grace, 1901, as at any previous period. As we pass these lines, the godowns at Yokohama are crammed with goods of which the Japanese who ordered them refuse to take delivery."

JAPANESE POINT OF VIEW.

However indefensible the attitude of Mr. Kimura, his refusal being based on the colour of a tag, which was red when he said it should have been purple, the practical effect of the refusal was that the foreign firm lost 2250, its only reported loss in a year when Japan was threatened with commercial panic. There had been a long speculative period, a boom in all kinds of enterprise, and reaction had come. Things that occur elsewhere at such a time occurred throughout industrial Japan, except that instead of accepting delivery of goods and then failing in business, merchants who found their resources cramped sought escape from their contracts on technicalities, objections, or by blunt refusal to accept delivery. The Yokohama godowns did become plighted, but foreigners had not parted with their property, and thus were not driven to the courts in a long chase to recover it. They knew the commercial conditions that depressed business as well as did the native merchants, and could have no doubt that with the passing of the stringency the market would demand the goods, whether delivery were taken by those who had ordered them or by others. So at the worst there could be no such loss as might have been involved had deliveries been taken, and panic fallen upon an overstocked native supply. The foreign firm which had traded with Mr. Kimura has long been in business at Yokohama. In its operations for many years, it was the first public announcement that it had been forced to write against its profit and loss account as large a sum as 2250; and in all that time the portion of its profits withdrawn for personal account had been sufficient to support very comfortably, if not expensively, living.

At a meeting of native merchants held when panic threatened, to discuss means of averting the danger, a leading merchant, speaking of accumulations of goods and of refusals to take delivery, is reported to have said:—"What if the godowns are glutted? Let the stuff decay; then the situation may be saved. Japanese are too sensitive on the subject of commercial equality. Foreigners say that they must sell out at enormous losses, and that Japanese contractors go scot free. That is not so, for the foreigners have the goods, and Japanese must finally take them out, then paying interest on their value, storage, and insurance. Foreign loss is mainly in the payment of interest on their drafts, on the loss of interest on their credit balances. That is a misfortune, but foreign banks are easy, and Japanese banks are hard. They have been recklessly trading, and we have overworked our capital. Even if all our claims for shortage, difference of pattern or of texture should be disallowed, the financial situation should be considered. The foreign banks know their customers and will be patient with them, and Japanese banks must exhibit a proper regard for their own interests by a conservative attitude." Here was a plea for the repudiation of contract, as the lesser of two evils, a counsel which the speaker now doubtless fully was fully warranted by the course of events, for four years became pacified, and within a few months native merchants took out the godown stocks at little reported loss to foreigners except that of delay. In the other event there might have been deliveries, and many settlements at such percentage of invoice prices as could have been obtained at forced sales when no one wished to buy.

BANK BENDS TO LAW.

A case that has been used by foreigners as a text for discourse on native tendencies arose from a loan of 200,000 yen by the Russo-Chinese Bank to the Toyokawa Railway Co. One of the native banks at Kyoto guaranteed payment, or at any rate the Manager of the native bank signed a guarantee on behalf of the bank, which the lender accepted as full security. When demand was made on the bank for the money, the railway company having failed to meet the note at maturity, the bank refused to stand by the endorsement on the ground that the Manager had no right to use the seal of the bank for an endorsement, without express authority from the Directors, such authority not having been conferred in this instance. The bank held that its Manager had never enjoyed more than limited powers, and based its defence on the proposition that without the permission of the principal a procurator cannot rightfully undertake commercial transactions on his own account, or on that of a third person, and if a procurator does so undertake, the principal is bound from liability, and may repudiate the contract within two weeks after receiving notice of it. The Manager had no authority to close a transaction for the bank except in the purchase and sale of commercial bills.

Justification for the refusal was also urged on the ground that other creditors of the railway had agreed to accept in settlement of their claims 80,000 yen for 1,000,000 yen of debt, and if this note were paid in full that settlement plan would be upset and the railway forced into bankruptcy.

The Court in rendering judgment recited from the Civil Code a provision that an expression of intention made by a representative within the scope of his authority and purporting to be made on behalf of a principal takes effect directly for and against the latter. Commenting on the contention of the bank that this payment would constitute an undesirable precedent, the Court declared that it would be more undesirable for the bank to refuse to take responsibility for acts done in its name and contracts stamped with its seal. As to a condition in which a lender might never be sure but that some technicality might be raised to evade a contract, the fact of such technicality being of more importance than the execution of the contract, the Court could not be two opinions on the score of moral validity. If the bank employed men who exceeded their powers it was nevertheless responsible, or business would be impossible. Judgment was given for the payment of the note in full, with interest and costs. Settlement occurred on that basis.

In addition to the original foreign criticism of the bank for its refusal to pay the note on demand, much adverse comment was provoked over the devices which the bank employed to drag the suit through the courts. Several months elapsed between the beginning of the suit and the judgment, due mainly to requests for time by counsel for the native bank, which the Court granted. This case seems to have been a contributing cause to the publication of a pamphlet entitled, *The Delay in the Law Courts*, printed in Yokohama, and given wide circulation through the Foreign Chamber of Commerce of that place, wherein are cited six commercial cases, seemingly easy of settlement, which have hung fire in the courts for from one to eight months.

FOREIGNERS FAVOURED IN COURT.

The document certainly proves that there are deplorable delays of the law in Japan. It declares that the difficulty in obtaining the legal enforcement of good faith is one of the principal causes of the high interest rates for money, and conveys the further doubtful impression, that a state of affairs has been brought about peculiar to this land, where by many traders have come to the conclusion that it is less trouble and more costly to forego a claim than to bring it before the courts. "So far as our observation goes," the compiler says, "it is not a matter in which foreigners specially or particularly labour under disadvantage; in fact, we are convinced that the law is made to move more quickly when the foreigner is concerned, but the interests of each are the interests of all and the fact that our Japanese friends suffer more than we do is only a greater reason why this subject should be brought to the bar of public opinion."

In this presentation, and in comments by native and other newspapers, presumably reflecting intelligent opinion, there has appeared no suggestion that the issue in the courts do not finally come out right, although the compensation for judicial services in Japan is as small as to graduate occupants of the bench into the bar with annoying rapidity; and it might well tempt the weak to sell their decisions. In a list of commercial cases compiled by one newspaper, to show the time taken for the settlement of suits relating to bills in the first half of this year, it appears that out of 434 suits 180 were settled within a month and 311 within two months. Fourteen had been pending for one year, 16 for two years, and 2 for more than two years.

In other years payment on account accompanied an order, no contract being signed with out it. The Germans in the first effective bargains on foreign trade by abolishing the bargain money condition. They were thereby in the way of absorbing so much of the business that other foreign houses yielded that point, and since then contracts have been secured only by the means usual in land where good faith is a drawing commercial card. It does not appear that the Germans have lost by their course, or that because of that concession others have suffered, so that under one practice or the other Japanese morality has remained unaffected. Nor is there evidence that that change of reference of commercial actions from the consular courts, to which formerly foreigners had recourse, to the native courts, has worked essential injustice in any quarter, inadequately equipped as are the native courts with men and comparatively new as is the procedure under which the courts are operated. Their cost was transported from Europe, and they are as different as possible from any notions of law

to which tradition or the training of persons yet active furnished any preparation. A little greater expedition in this settlement of commercial cases may have occurred when every foreigner had his own government directly behind him on the soil that when all incidents were placed for ordinary purposes on the same legal footing. While no one will pretend that the native courts are as efficient as it is hoped they may become, it may well be that an analysis of present complaints of the difficulties and delays in holding native merchants to a standard which absence leads foreigners to think prevails at home, may be traced to unwelcome novelties in the foreign status, rather than to special aggravations now devised by natives or to a disposition in the law of the courts to be either unfair or annoying. No worse instances have been reported of native looseness in contracts and of the trouble in obtaining redress for wrongs, than those cited in this letter. Possibly as agents shall come out for foreign houses, to replace those who cannot force their memories or their prejudices from the days of consular authority, business conditions may not seem so inferior to those in other lands at they have seemed since the revised treaties became operative, in 1889.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-land from the City of Victoria.

A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very Bedrooms.

Board and Residence:—
By the day, from \$5 to \$7.00
" month, " \$85 to \$110.00
" for Married Couple, \$160.00

Everything of the Best.
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).
Most perfect culinary arrangements.
Food both in European and Eastern styles.
H. RUTTENBERG,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1901.

NOTICE.

MRS. FONTAINE, wife of an Inspector of Customs in Saigon, desires for herself and her daughter of 12 years of age, board and lodging in Hongkong with a family who could also undertake to give her daughter lessons in English. If agreeable, Mrs. Fontaine could give in exchange lessons in French. Apply with references and conditions to—
MR. FONTAINE,
Care of Wm. G. Hale & Co.,
Saigon.

Saigon, 24th October, 1902. [2877]

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

It is proposed to hold a ST. GEORGE'S HALL on the 6th JANUARY next, if sufficient Subscribers can be obtained; the Subscription to be \$25 each. Englishmen desirous of joining are requested to sign the Subscription Lists, within two weeks of date, and if sufficient names be obtained, a meeting will be held to elect a Committee to make further arrangements. His Honor the Chief Justice has been elected President.

Lists will be found at the Hongkong Club, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Messrs. G. Falconer & Co., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor & Co.

E. W. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary,
Provisional Committee.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [2-98]

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned have been instructed to offer for sale privately, Sundry Lots of Machinery, at the WANCHAI MACHINERY GODOWNS and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, CROSS LANE, Hongkong.

Comprising:—
STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY,
MARINE SCREW ENGINES, BOILER TUBES, DRIVING ENGINES, LATHES, WHEELS, CLASSES, WINCHES, FILE EXCHANGES, MILL BOLLS, STEAM SAWING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMERS, COLD CHAMFERING MACHINES, PATENT STRAM FIRE ENGINE, DONKEY PUMPS, HYDRAULIC CRANES, PRESS, SHYDRAULIC JACKS (new) from 6 to 20 tons, PARKER'S PARALLEL VICES, ONE STRONG SUREWING MACHINE, ONE NEW CAST-IRON, ONE SET PLATE-BENDING ROLLERS, &c., &c., &c.

A Large Quantity of ANGLE IRON ROUND and SQUARE STEEL BARS of Various Sizes, and Six Cases of BRASS CONDENSER TUBES, suitable for Condensing Engines.

The Engineering and Moulding Shops are in pro. or working order and can be sold as going concern if required.

For further particulars, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Brokers and Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [1-650]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI, A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length, " " " 523 feet.
Length on Blocks " " " 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top " " " 89 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom " " " 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 25' "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAICAWA).
Extreme Length, " " " 371 feet.
Length on Blocks " " " 361 "
Width of Entrance on Top " " " 85 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom " " " 75 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 25' "

PATENT SLIP at 1.0
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the latest improved machinery for the construction and repair of steamships, and the works are in the best of repair.

THE COMPANY is STEAMERS, 712 TONS, with POWERFUL SAIL, READY at SHORT NOTICE.

ACHE

Ache all over. Throat sore, Eyes and Nose running, slight cough with chills; this is La Grippe.

Painkiller

taken in hot water, sweetened, before going to bed, will break it up if taken in time.

There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS."

[2727-2]

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FROM		OUTWARDS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL		"TANTALUS"	On 5th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL		"ALCINOUS"	On 18th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL		"PELEUS"	On 3rd December	
FOR		HOMEWARDS		
LONDON		"MENELAUS"	On 11th November	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT		"DEUCALION"	On 20th November	
LONDON		"AGAMEMNON"	On 25th November	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT		"TANTALUS"	On 26th November	
LONDON		"ALCINOUS"	On 20th December	

The S.S. "TANTALUS" left Singapore on the 31st ult. a.m. and is expected here on the 5th inst.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

FROM		OUTWARDS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL		"TEENKAI"	On 19th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL		"MOYUNE"	On 27th November	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL		"OOFACK"	On 10th December	
FOR		HOMEWARDS		
LIVERPOOL DIRECT		"PINGSUEY"	On 8th November	
LONDON		"TANTALUS"	On 26th November	
LONDON		"ALCINOUS"	On 20th December	

The S.S. "TANTALUS" left Singapore on the 31st ult. a.m. and is expected here on the 5th inst.

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FROM		STREAMERS	TO	SAIL
NEWCHWANG		"NANCHANG"	On 5th November	
TIENSHIN		"KWEIYANG"	On 12th November	
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		"TSINAN"	On 15th November	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FROM		TO	DUE
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA SHANGHAI, LYRARD SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA FOR PORTLAND, OREGON			
Operating in Connection with the OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.			
STEAMSHIP			
"INDRAPATI"		4,899 Tons	November 14, 1902
"INDRAJIT"		5,197 Tons	December 14, 1902
"INDRAVALLI"		4,899 Tons	January 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FROM		TO	DUE
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL			
AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.			
Reduced Rates, particularly of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.			
NEXT SAILINGS.			
"TSINAN" leaves on 15th November.			
"CHANGSHA" leaves on 28th November.			
"CHINGTU" leaves on 29th November.			

Superior accommodation and ships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.
HONGKONG, 2nd October, 1902.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship
"AUSTRALIAN."
Captain P. T. Holmes, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th November, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM		TO	DUE
STEAM FOR TRIESTE (DIRECT) Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.			
Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.			
The Company's Steamship			
"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM"			
Captain Rassevich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th November, at 4 P.M.			
This Steamer has Capital Accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.			
For Information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to			
SANDER, WILDER & CO.,			
Agents.			
Princes Buildings,			
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.			

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship
"RUBI"
Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. at Noon.

Highest-class Passenger Steamers, high powered, newest and most up to date on the run. All Accommodation and ships. Electric Light and all other modern improvements. A Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1902.

STEAM FOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

THE French Steamer
"CHARLES TIBERGHIE"
will be despatched for the above ports on or about 5th November.

For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1902.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship
"KUMSANG"
Captain Buller, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at NOON.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS.
THE Danish Steamer
"PRINS VALDEMAR"
Captain Berg, due here about the 8th inst., will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with the Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"BISAGNO"
Captain Muzio, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at NOON.

At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA.
THE Company's well-known Steamship
"ROSETTA MARU"
3,976 Tons.
Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 3 P.M.

Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"GLENARTNEY"
Captain Stevenson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1902.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

MANUEL LAGUNA, American ship, Nicholls—Standard Oil Co.
SILSDON, British str., Butler—Master.

C. E. WARREN & CO.

30, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS, STONE AND MONUMENTAL MARBLE MASONS.
AGENTS for the TAIWAN STONE and SHELL LIME FACTORY.
THE HONGKONG BRICK & TILE CO.

All kinds of SANITARY APPLIANCES Supplied and Class of Building Construction undertaken. Sanitary Board Notices receive prompt attention. We carry the Largest Stock of SAFES in the Colony. Call and See.

Try the Taiwan Stone Lime—the Best in the Far East.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"KUMSANG"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 3rd November, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"YANGTZE"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th prox.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "DUKE OF FIFE"
FROM YAMAGUCHI, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1902.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"GERA"
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 30th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAU.
33, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902.

CHEONG SHING GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY, WARES, FUR, CLOTHING, AND CHINESE CURIOS.
Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.).
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
Established over 20 Years.
Importers and Exporters, and Dealers in Furniture, Blackwood, Jewellery, Curies, Cutlery, Electro-Plate, and Glassware. Dining-room and other Furniture on Hire, &c. For the HIGHEST GRADE, BEST and CHEAPEST.

8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Right opposite Robinson Finco Co.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1901.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. M. PARLACE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boiler.

Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
20, DES VUEX ROAD.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902.

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.



This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full measure is insured in its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, and in every way sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

HONG CHEONG & CO.

TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.
ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.
Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (South side).
Hongkong, 6th September, 1902.

DENTAL SURGEON.

MR. CHADWICK KEW.
No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.
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K. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES (Case to H.E. Nubar Pasha's Palace)
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PURVEYOR TO THE BRITISH FIELD FORCE CATERERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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RANGOON, 172, MERCHANT STREET.
LONDON, 19, BASINGHALL ST., E.C.

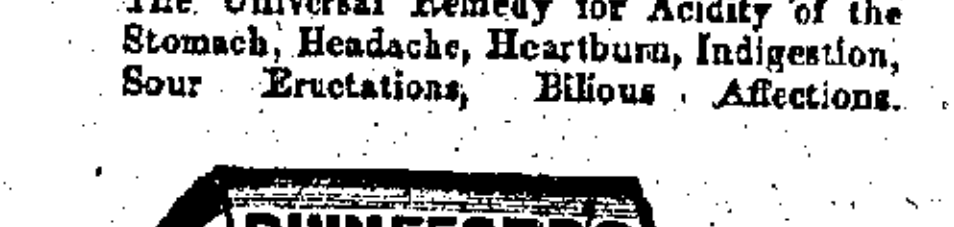
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.



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FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

The British Medical Journal says—
"Benger's Food" has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
The Lancet says—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
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"It is invaluable."

This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in a sealed Tin of Chamberlain's, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.



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GRACE & CO., Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Post Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel a large variety of fine Pictorial Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards, Chinese Costumes, Views, Ac., Ac., in Photo type and Coloured Calotype. Assortment of Postage Stamp Albums, Lenses, Hinges, Pencil and other Palatable Goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondence wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class order only.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE COLLECTION of FILIPINO CHIPS.
Apply to—
"HADDINGTON HOUSE"
Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

